

A. J. MORRISON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SADDLERY HARDWARE, TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS, Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,

&c., &c., &c.,

Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the very best materials, and in point of workmanship, elegance, and durability of finish, will vie with any manufactured or their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade, and pecular inducements extended to cash purchasers.

A. J. MORRISON & CO.

June 7 d&b&w

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WARRANTED to dye brown or black, so as to defy detection, without heat injury to hair or skin. It is the admiration of the critics, the envy of imitators—never faded. It is the perfection of the art, as it is the original. Made and sold, or applied at the Wm. A. Bachelor's, 233 Broadway, New York. A steel plate label with Wm. A. Bachelor is on each box of genuine; all others are counterfeit.

The genuine is sold in Louisville by Raymond & Padden

Fourth street, and druggists generally. Beware of imitations. Ask for W. A. Bachelor's and take none other.

d&b&w

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.—The great and principal characteristics of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR consist

1st. Of its never-failing and unique property, as soon as applied to any external injury, to CURE INFLAMMATION

instantly, and rapidly to redness. This feature constitutes its great power to alleviate the pain of burns and scalds, and other painful disease, in so incredibly short a space of time, as will appear from the few testimonials hereunder.

Every intelligent mind is fully aware that in external injury, the pain is produced by inflammation of the injured parts; and, therefore, if you remove the cause, the effect must cease.

2d. Its purificative qualities neutralize the poison that may lurk in the system, and will, when applied to the sore, draw rapidly all impure matter to the surface, and eject it, hence the great discharge it produces from sores occasioned by burns—and when applied to old and inveterate sores, Sall Rheum, or other cutaneous diseases.

Each box of GENUINE DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR has upon it a Steel Plate Engraved Label with the signatures of C. V. CHICKENER & CO., proprietors, and HENRY DALLEY, manufacturer. All others are counterfeit. Price 25 cents per box.

All orders should be addressed to C. V. Chickener &

Co., 81 Barclay street, New York.

Sold by all the Druggists throughout the United States.

d&b&w

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Dr. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations of ingredients in these Pills are the result of long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, and disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventive. These pills should never be taken during pregnancy, as they would be sure to cause miscarriage. Warned purely vegetable and free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price 25¢. RAYMOND & PATTEN, 74 Fourth street, wholesale and retail agents for Louisville. Sent by mail by enclosing \$1 to Dr. Cornelius A. Cheeseman, No. 162 Broadway, New York.

July 19 d&b

Family Drug Store.

R. L. TALBOT & CO., Chemists and Apothecaries,

Corner of Walnut and Seventh streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

The subscribers have established a branch of their house at the above location and under the above style. Families and physicians may rely upon having their orders and prescriptions filled with neatness and accuracy.

BELL, TALBOT, & CO.

Pure Medical Extracts and Powders,

Fancy Goods and Perfumery,

R. L. TALBOT & CO., Corner of Seventh and Walnut st.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and

PLANE WARE-ROOMS to the corner of Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds' new block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of

factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

PETERS, CRAIG, & CO.

Walker's Exchange Restaurant.

DUM VIVIMUS VIVAMUS.

OYSTERS.

6 BRLL PRINCE'S BAY OYSTERS in the shell, as rich in substance and delicate in flavor as any Oysters ever eaten, fresh Venison and Grouse from the prairies, fine Fish and Duck from the lakes, Buckwheat from the mountains, and all kinds of Game, Old Bourbon, and other substances from Old Kentucky.

The cuisine comes fast and always à la mode dans le monde. d&b&w JOHN CAWEIN & CO.

HARDWARE NOTICE.

JAMES R. SLAUGHTER No. 501 Main st., between Third and Fourth, has now in hand one of the most complete and best-selected stocks of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Building Materials, &c., to be found in the city, to which he would particularly call the attention of the public, and request all who have a desire to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

42 d&b&w

A. SAW'S, MALLETS, LEVELS, SQUARES,

Chisel, Gouge, Adze, Compasses, Hacksaw, &c., for sale by

JAS. R. SLAUGHTER.

SPLENDID GIFTS FOR 1857,

AT A. DAVIDSON'S BOOKSTORE.

URAL Poetry of the English Language, Illustrating the Seasons and Months of the Year.

Goldsmith's Works, or Life, by Thomas B. Macaulay. Illustrated and handsomely bound.

The Sabbath, Sabbath Walks and other Poems, by James Graham. Illustrated.

The Poetical Works of Robert Burns. English Edition.

Gray's Elegy and other Poems, handsomely bound.

Adams' Poems, in handsome binding.

Elysium and Roundelay in praise of a Country Life. Illustrated.

Sabbath Bells chimed by the Poets. Illustrated.

The Political Works of George Herbert, beautifully illustrated.

The American Cyclopædia, in handsome binding.

The Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner. Illustrated.

The Devoted Village. Illustrated.

The Women of the Bible; handsomely bound.

Book of Worship in Turkey Marocco binding.

For sale by A. DAVIDSON,

Third street, near Market.

42 d&b&w

Christmas Presents! Christmas Presents!

W. W. TALBOT, 28 Fourth street, is now prepared to supply a splendid assortment of FANCY GOODS,

TOYS, &c., &c.

Inlaid rosewood Regency Desks;

Mahogany brass bound, do;

Plain mahogany and rosewood Desks;

Handsome Mahogany, Rosewood and Inlaid;

Parlour-music and Morocco Port-Folio;

Jewel Boxes, various styles;

Dressing-Cases, ladies' and gentlemen's;

Ladies' Compagnies and Reticules;

Fancy Work, &c., various styles;

Cambric, &c., Children's Goods;

Magic Lanthornas, various sizes;

Wax, China, and Paper Dolls;

Dressed Dolls;

Crying Dolls, Papier Mache, &c., &c.

For sale by W. W. TALBOT, 28 Fourth street.

All in search for presents for the coming holidays are requested to call and make selections at once and avoid the rush that always occurs a few days before Christmas.

42 d&b&w

\$5,000 NEW BLACK SILKS!

The day received by express, 100 pieces black Silks

comprising every grade and width of the best musks imported to this country;

Brooches and Bonbons, double and triple chain, in all the widths from 24 to 36 inches.

Also 25 pieces Scupper Items, full boiled and elegant ins.

50 pieces black Gros de Rhodes, among which are some of the choicest silks ever offered in this market.

20 pieces 24 inch full boiled black Silks at \$1 per yard, and in this width they are worth a premium as to price.

DURKEE, HEATH, & CO., 107 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

42 d&b&w

LLOCKS, HINGES, SCREWS, SHUTTER AND SAFFRON,

Trimming, Wardrobe Hooks, &c., for salar.

JAS. E. SLAUGHTER'S.

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42 d&b&w

WOOD'S WALL PAPER DEPOT.

Third street, near Main, opposite the Courier Office.

Strangers and Country Merchants

As well as my city patrons will find my present stock of

WALL PAPER OF ALL CLASSES

Very complete and perfect, having very recently made

large additions of everything new and choice in my line

of business, which the Eastern markets afford.

Coming soon to the market is the new **BRITISH** with the sale of

WOOD'S Wall Papers, to assure the public that they will

find it to their interest to give me a call.

In Decorative Hall Papers

I claim superiority over all competitors in the Louisville market. Gentlemen who desire rich and elegant patterns

of this description of paper, and something entirely new,

will please call and judge for themselves.

W. F. WOOD,
Third street, near Main.

WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

This Exchange, having sold his Exchange and Restaurant

to Mr. and Mrs. Kohlhepp, takes this opportunity to thank them for their support extended to his establishment for the last twenty years, and would recommend his successors

as being worthy of their patronage.

W. H. WALKER,
act 14th

HAVING purchased from W. H. Walker the above paper establishment, we solicit a share of his patronage.

We will contribute to his success, and will be pleased to

have him as a partner in our business.

W. H. WALKER,
act 14th

W. H. WALK

EVENING BULLETIN.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE REV. MR. DENISON'S SPEECH.
An ancient English traveler, Herbert, published a book of travels in 1634, devoted to Africa and Asia, of which a copy belonged to Dean Swift. The Dean's copy is yet in existence and contains this criticism in it, in his handwriting: "If this book were strict of its impertinence, conceitedness, and tedious digressions, it would be almost worth reading, and would be two-thirds smaller than it is." 1720, J. Swift." It strikes us that a similar stripping of Mr. Denison's speech at the meeting he called for invoking the charities of the public, for a distribution of the Bible to hotels, hospitals, workhouse, and jail, might leave it clothed in a few tolerable rags. We are unable to imagine any one good motive that could have animated Mr. Denison on that occasion, an occasion that should have roused all the noblest powers of a Christian mind to philanthropic and benevolent efforts for blessing the destitute with the word of God.

The managers of the Society, under whose auspices the meeting was called and who published the noble and excellent themes that were to be discussed, did not place Mr. Denison on their published programme for the perpetration of the dued upon which we are trying him. The trustees of the Church, to whose courtesy Mr. Denison was indebted for permission to enter the house on that occasion, gave him no warrant for his conduct. Neither the cause of Revision nor the friends of that cause have ever manifested the least desire to make war upon the benevolent enterprise in which the Louisville and Vicinity Bible Society is engaged. So far, indeed, are we from any such desire, that the objects of that Society command our warmest sympathies and approval. We should rejoice to see that Society able to place a copy of the Bible in the hands of every human being that needs it, and that can be induced to make use of it. We endeavor to show our faith by our works. The Society, upon receipts equal to \$937.58, from eighteen churches and from various individuals, have given away, during the past year, ninety-two Bibles and one hundred and seven Testaments, while a single congregation in this city, devoted to the cause of Revision, which Mr. Denison regularly sneers at as "another little concern on the corner of Walnut and Fourth," have given away, in the same time, one hundred and eight Bibles, of King James's version, upon the voluntary contributions of the members. Does that look as though the friends of Revision were antagonistic to the objects of the Louisville and Vicinity Bible Society? Why should Mr. Denison attempt to involve that Society in one of his own miserable controversies?

In this state of case, what could have warranted Mr. Denison in sowing dragon's teeth where there were peace and a strong tie of sympathy? What good spirit on earth could have prompted his outrages upon the Bible Union and the Revision Association? What excuse can he muster to his service for the desperation of the interesting services of a Bible meeting on a day that Christians consecrate to the worship of Jesus Christ, of a church to whose courtesy he was indebted for the opportunity of speaking, and of a pulpit that is not his own? It belongs not to mortals to delve into the recesses of the human heart for the motives that stir it to its iniquities, but we may learn something of these secrets by looking at the acts of a man, and the only rational view that we can take of the animus of Mr. Denison on the occasion alluded to is, that he was overflowing with long-pent up malice, that hungered and thirsted for revenge. Of the truth of this view, we think our readers will be satisfied when we develop the speech of the reverend gentleman. And if the exposition we make of Mr. Denison shall enable him to root from his heart, malice, that source of unnumbered wrongs, our labor will be a blessing to him. Peter admonishes Christians not to use their liberty as a cloak for malice. That dreadful passion taints everything it touches, darkens the avenues of reason, poisons the atmosphere of contemplation, and the faculty of speech, is easily stirred into action, and when astir dries up and withers justice, truth, and righteousness. These are not the ornaments nor the weapons of the Christian. The living element of his character is expressed in that sublime and immortal declaration: "He is free, indeed, whom the truth makes free." Nothing but truth can give freedom to human thought and action, and enable the human soul to return to the image of its maker.

The profound and bitter hatred which Mr. Denison exercises toward the cause of Revision and all its friends is precisely the kind that good, righteous, and holy efforts have always received for attempts to throw light upon the word of living truth. Wickliffe and Tyndale and Frithe were hunted down as though they had been wild beasts, for the crime of attempting to translate the Scriptures into English. When Capelius wrote a work against the divinity of the Hebrew points and another for various lections in the Hebrew text itself, he excited as much of an uproar in the Reformed Churches as though he had professed Atheism. He was charged with making infidels! When Erasmus performed his illustrious labor in printing the text of inspiration for the first time in the language in which it was written, Lee and Stunica hastily rushed into the position now occupied by Mr. Denison toward Revision.—They abused, calumniated, and vilified Erasmus as though he were a monster in crime. He also was thus making infidels, according to these saintly adversaries, who never seemed to imagine the infinite nourishment that wickedness could draw from their labors and example, rather than from the calm, learned, and righteous acts of Erasmus. The names of Erasmus and Capelius are now embalmed in the memories of all who love the truth of God. But in keeping with the conduct of the enemies of Capelius and Erasmus and all of every age, who, like them, have undertaken to remove rubbish from the words of God to man, Mr. Denison, in his speech at the First Presbyterian Church, announced that the Revision Association and Bible Union were producing similar effects, and that he was personally cognizant of the fact. In all decent logic, it is considered that, when a man is so hard pressed that he has to bring his personal experience to bear upon an opponent, he has completely broken down in argument, and has run dry of facts and truth. We shall not attempt to bring our personal experience to bear in opposition to Mr. Denison's, although we could surprise him with some facts on this subject, for which we could furnish localities, names, and all other requisite evidences. Nor shall we give his statement a contradiction, for it is not only not worth it, but it is beneath contempt. This appeal to personal experience is quite a favorite movement with Mr. Denison. In his discussion on Baptism, in which his Greek was founded, he boldly asserted that he had known instances in which Immersion had destroyed life, as if he had never heard of instances in which faith in Jesus Christ had done the same thing.

Mr. Denison claims great superiority for Protestantism over the Roman Catholics in urging the study of the Scriptures among the people, but he, and all who join in that cry, might learn some useful lessons from some of the Catholic clergy in those matters. Bishop Kenrick has made a noble revision of the New Testament alike creditable to his fidelity and his scholarship, and in it he urges all Catholics to study the word of God for themselves, in order that each individual may learn the mind of the Holy Spirit for himself. The Bishop's revision is an invaluable contribution to the study of the life of Jesus Christ, of the founding of Christian congregations, and of their instruction in all spiritual matters. Its appeals to the Greek text are numerous. And when Stunica ran to all Cardinal Ximenes (to whose noble labors the world is indebted for the Complutensian text of the New Testament), and, in the very spirit of Mr. Denison, with horror springing from his eyes, informed the Cardinal that Erasmus had anticipated the Complutensian text, that noble prelate administered a lesson to Stunica, by which Mr. Denison might profit in his thoughts about Revision. Ximenes replied to him: "I would that all men might thus prophecy (referring to Num. xi: 29): produce what is better, if thou dost not condemn the industry of another."

In the commencement of Mr. Denison's notorious speech, he seemed to have a singularly accurate appreciation of the character of the labors he was about to perform. He was somewhat apologetic, and remarked that, "if his audience should find themselves bored with his subject, they might enjoy the congregation in the city equally bored." He did not seem to reflect that that congregation also had its consolations—first, that it was not bored with the same instrument that was about to inflict

the punishment upon the audience before Mr. Denison, and, secondly, that it was not tricked into the infliction by false pretenses. The ornamental fringe with which Mr. Denison graced this part of his opening referred to President James Shannon.

With great dignity he said that the newspapers had announced one day that Professor or President Shannon—he thought that was the name, as though his contempt might annihilate that gentleman—would make an address on revision; on a subsequent day, it was announced that he had been requested by the Revision Association to deliver an address that a number of gentlemen, who were unable to hear the address of Thursday night, had requested him to address them on Saturday night. And with a delicate sense of propriety Mr. Denison said he did not know whether there had been three addresses or one discourse and failures. Now common honesty should have taught him, if he knew nothing on the subject, to keep silent, but, when it is remembered that Mr. Denison could have ascertained truth instead of calling up trains of figments, the character of the animus that inspired him is evident.

From this pleasant exordium, Mr. Denison branched off into an attack upon the Revision Association. Throughout the whole of his speech he seemed to adopt Dugald Stewart's definition of the office of language, slightly altered for this occasion. Mr. Stewart said, "the office of language is not so much to convey ideas as to call up trains of thought." Mr. Denison's course seemed to add "such as I desire." He, therefore, undertook to make his audience believe that "the little concern on the corner of Walnut and Fourth streets," as he with supreme dignity called the rooms of the Revision Association, was engaged in making translations of the Bible! There is not a shadow of reason for this calumny, more than that it suited his views to utter. No word has ever been uttered by the Revision Association to give a pretext for any such fabrication; nothing has ever been said or done to justify the representation. But Mr. Denison could not have looked out more largely upon this gross deception, if he had had documentary evidence before him to sustain his assertions. Upon this false predicate he fairly boiled over, and he turned to Prof. Stuart Robinson and asked him if he believed there were on this continent six scholars capable of European scholarship. That Society, which Mr. Denison attempted to involve that Society in one of his own miserable controversies?

In this state of case, what could have warranted Mr. Denison in sowing dragon's teeth where there were peace and a strong tie of sympathy? What good spirit on earth could have prompted his outrages upon the Bible Union and the Revision Association? What excuse can he muster to his service for the desperation of the interesting services of a Bible meeting on a day that Christians consecrate to the worship of Jesus Christ, of a church to whose courtesy he was indebted for the opportunity of speaking, and of a pulpit that is not his own? It belongs not to mortals to delve into the recesses of the human heart for the motives that stir it to its iniquities, but we may learn something of these secrets by looking at the acts of a man, and the only rational view that we can take of the animus of Mr. Denison on the occasion alluded to is, that he was overflowing with long-pent up malice, that hungered and thirsted for revenge. Of the truth of this view, we think our readers will be satisfied when we develop the speech of the reverend gentleman. And if the exposition we make of Mr. Denison shall enable him to root from his heart, malice, that source of unnumbered wrongs, our labor will be a blessing to him. Peter admonishes Christians not to use their liberty as a cloak for malice. That dreadful passion taints everything it touches, darkens the avenues of reason, poisons the atmosphere of contemplation, and the faculty of speech, is easily stirred into action, and when astir dries up and withers justice, truth, and righteousness. These are not the ornaments nor the weapons of the Christian. The living element of his character is expressed in that sublime and immortal declaration: "He is free, indeed, whom the truth makes free."

Nothing but truth can give freedom to human thought and action, and enable the human soul to return to the image of its maker.

In his book, entitled "Unitarian Views Reviewed," he quotes a passage from King James's version, and says, "as it should be translated and punctuated, 'those are the Fathers, and of whom (according to the flesh) Christ, who is over all God, blessed forever.' He adds: 'In each and other constructions be put upon this verse.' The Greek as it stands is confirmed by all the manuscripts, all the ancient versions, and nearly all the fathers." Now, if Mr. Denison is able to re-translate and punctuate one verse of King James's version to such a degree of perfection that all the Biblical scholarship of the world can see it in no other light than that in which his version presents it, is it to hinder him from re-translating and re-punctuating the entire New Testament? We confess that neither the Bible Union, nor "the little concern on the corner of Walnut and Fourth," has any scholar employed who can make translations that can have "no other constructions put upon them" than such as the translator gives. If Mr. Denison can as perfectly satisfy the Committee on Versions, of the Bible Union, respecting his perfections as a reviser, as he seems to be satisfied himself, he can easily get a profitable contract and obtain the entire control of the revision of the New Testament. We hope he'll try. There is one thing that we are a little at a loss about. His construction is gained by punctuation, and, with a Hellenistic sweep, he says "the Greek as it stands is confirmed by all the manuscripts, all the ancient versions, and nearly all the Fathers."

Now neither the ancient manuscripts nor ancient versions had any points for punctuation, and we are at a loss to understand how they can give countenance to the construction that defies all criticism. But we have some serious questions for Mr. Denison. Where did he see all the manuscripts, or all the ancient versions? And where did he acquire the art of reading the ancient manuscripts, for a man may be a great Greek scholar without being able to read a verse of the ancient manuscripts? And if he condemns King James's version in a single verse, as improperly translated and punctuated, is he not unsettling the minds of the people as to what the Bible teaches? And if an immaculate construction of one verse can be obtained by re-translation, by a new punctuation, and a comparison with "all the manuscripts, all the ancient versions, and nearly all the Fathers," may not all the verses of the new Testament be made equally immaculate by the same process? And is it not a matter of solemn, imperative duty on the part of all who love the Holy Oracles to attain this desirable result? And if it is, what becomes of Mr. Denison's warfare on revision, and of his construction? And if an immaculate construction of one verse can be obtained by re-translation, by a new punctuation, and a comparison with "all the manuscripts, all the ancient versions, and nearly all the Fathers," may not all the verses of the new Testament be made equally immaculate by the same process? And is it not a matter of solemn, imperative duty on the part of all who love the Holy Oracles to attain this desirable result? And if it is, what becomes of Mr. Denison's warfare on revision, and of his construction?

As such testimony as Dubois proposed to give would not be competent in a court of justice, it was declined by Mr. Denison.

About forty members of Congress held a caucus to-day to consider what was best to be done relative to the fifty or sixty river and harbor bills now pending both houses.

It was concluded to unite them all in one bill and use their efforts to pass them even over the executive veto.

The Committee of the House on Postoffices and Post Roads are to have a meeting to-night to consider the proposition to let all mail steamer contracts to the lowest bidder, under the direction of the Post Master General.

In the case of Seymour and Morgan vs. Cyrus H. McCormick, the Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the court below, all the opinions of which on the patents of McCormick were sustained excepting as to the construction of a claim not embraced in the suit, and on this a majority decided there was an error, the only effect of which is to deprive McCormick of costs.

After the onslaught on the Revision Association, in that majestic style, that classic, tasteful, and beautiful language, and in that elevated dignity that characterized every movement of his speech, after building up his calumny as to the translating labors of the Revision Association, Mr. Denison asked—"Can an eagle be hatched from a duck egg?" We shall answer that question when we come to examine some of his broodings over Greek words and classic literature. If an eaglet does not come, Mr. Denison must determine the character of the egg.

We must reserve to another occasion our examination of the remaining statements, charges, and follies of Mr. Denison. A large portion of his speech was a rehash of the matters he used in "The Discussion," and on which he was fully answered then, so fully indeed, that, while we have distributed thousands of that work, Mr. Denison has never ordered a copy of it for any of his friends. Indeed, he flatly denied that probably not ten persons present at his Sunday night exhibition had ever read the discussion, thus showing the low estimate he placed upon the solicitude of the public to know what he had to say in behalf of the Bible in common use. We shall not again notice any of these matters thus disposed of, but confine our future remarks to Mr. Denison's new cinnamons against the friends of Revision. On each of those, we shall meet him fully.

JAMES EDMUNDSON,
T. S. BELL,

Revision Association Rooms, Louisville, corner of Walnut and Fourth.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, January 7.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Nauillus Ins. Co. vs Waring; Jefferson; affirmed. Taylor vs Karpinski; Campbell; reversed.

Bair vs same; Campbell; appeal dismissed.

Yelton vs Winston; Campbell; reversed.

McLain vs Nixon; Kenton; appeal dismissed.

ORDERS.

McKenna vs Hammond, Campbell; Washburn vs Houk; Kenton;

Frazier vs Phile; Kenton;

Graves vs Leather; Kenton;

Albro vs Lawson; Kenton;

Walls vs Collier; Kenton;

Ward vs Roberts; Kenton; were argued.

CITY COURT.

WEDNESDAY, January 7.

DOCKET CASES.

Wm. Wenzel fined \$41.50 for selling liquor to a negro.

Wm. Gilmore, for carrying concealed weapons, was discharged.

H. H. Kleier, indicted three times for selling liquor to negroes, fined \$50 in one case.

[From this morning's Journal.]
THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION
Wednesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

Senate.—Mr. Weller reported a bill to increase the pay of officers of the army, and gave notice that he should call it up at an early day.

The consideration of the Iowa election was re-

sumed. Mr. Bayard argued against the right of Mr. Harlan to a seat. When, he said, two integral bodies are to perform any act, both must be present at the time, or it cannot be constitutionally done. In the present case it was admitted that the Senate of Iowa by a body did not participate in the election, nor did a quorum of that body vote on the occasion. Therefore, Mr. Harlan was voted for by only one branch of the Legislature.

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Mr. Foster, replying, contended that after the Convention was duly organized by the concurrence of the two branches of the Legislature, it remained in session, and could be dissolved only by a vote of the majority of the Convention, or by the withdrawal of such a number of members as to leave less than a quorum present. The members ceased to act in their capacity as Senators and Representatives, but were to be counted numerically. Mr. Harlan having received a majority of all the votes of all the members of the Convention, was thereby legally elected. If the sixteen Senators who absented themselves had all been present and voted against Harlan, he would still have been elected, and how then could their absence prevent his election?

Mr. Seward obtained the floor, when the Senate adjourned to Friday.

House.—A motion to print extra copies of the President's message being under consideration, Mr. Barclay said the only effect of that document would be to increase, if that were possible, the contempt which now exists throughout the country for its author. He would not endorse nor appear to sustain its misrepresentations by sending it to the public printer. He would rather send it to some obscure and dirty corner of the basement of the capitol. He entered his protest against the language therein contained. The President was elected with unanimity, and on the most solemn pledges not to interfere with the slavery question. He was scarcely warn in his seat before the confidence repudiated in him by the people was violated, and he launched out into the boisterous ocean of agitation. The first leading measure of the administration was to repeal the time-honored compromise. Let gentleman disguise it as they may, that alone has been the cause of the great troubling of the waters. That unnecessary, reckless, and injurious measure struck the Democratic party in the free States with terror. The people, however betrayed, dared to remonstrate with the independence of freemen, and dared to denounce such usurpation of power. Its chief authors, aiders, and abettors, were cherished or political honesty was respected. The execution extended to the White House and compelled its inmate to tremble like a convicted criminal. He was rejected by the Cincinnati convention, and like an old horse which had served its master, he was turned out to grass.

While the committee thus repudiated him, by their acts, they endorsed the measures of his administration—a singular effect of the coercive power of public plunder. Now his hopes are blasted. The Chief Magistrate, forgetful of his high position, takes occasion, under the shield of duty and the Constitution, to attack and arraign as traitors, citizens who are quite as intelligent if not as honest and patriotic as himself. With regard to the President's language respecting the alleged revolutionary purpose of the Republicans, he denounced it as gross calumny, and no proof whatever could be adduced to support the Presidents declaration. It only showed the depth of degradation to which the President has descended. He reviewed the message in order to show the untenable position of the President in regard to the slavery question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

It appears from the documents sent to the Senate to-day, by the President, that the refusal of Dubois, the Minister from the Netherlands, to testify in the Herbert case was grounded on international law, on the constitution of the United States, and on a special law of our own enactment. After his consultation with the diplomatic corps, he states that he was the only impartial spectator of the proceedings at Willard's Hotel, which resulted in the death of

Mr. Denison.

Mr. Dubois, three months ago, accepted a position in the service of the United States, and was sent to the Hague, where he was to be stationed at the Dutch embassy. He was to receive a salary of \$1,200 per annum, and was to be allowed to bring his family with him. He was to be responsible for the expenses of his family, and was to receive a gratuity of \$100 per month for his wife and children. He was to be responsible for the expenses of his family, and was to receive a gratuity of \$100 per month for his wife and children.

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